MERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND

Twenty-two Persons Killed and Fifty-seven Injured.

The Disaster at Stowmarket-Explosion of Gun Cotton-How the Accident Took Place-Heartrending Scenes-Human Forms Blown Into Atoms-An Fxcited Town-Dreadful Shocks.

[From the London Telegraph, August 14.] It would be difficult to exaggerate the degree of excitement and alarm produced in the secluded community at Stowmarket by the deadly explosion community at Stowmarket by the deadly explosion of Friday last. Unfortunately, the results of the catastrophe fully justify this alarm. No fewer than twenty-two persons were killed; fifty-seven were wounded, of whom three or four are scarcely expected to survive, and two bodies are supposed to be lying among the ruins. From the brief reports given on Saturday comparatively lew readers would understand the nature and extent of the suturation of the catastrophe. Stowmarket is a town of about five thousand inhabitants. It lies on the main line of the Great Eastern Ruilway, twelve miles beyond Ipswich and fourteen on the southwest of Bury St. Edmunds. For many years past the firm of Messrs, Prentice, whose staple trade was that of maisters and brewers, but who were also corn merchants and paper makers, have been the leading men in the town. The fame of the experiments on gan cotton in Germany, Switzerland and France having come into notice in England, Messrs, Prentice started the manniacture of that material at Stowmarket on a small scale. As the business increased a limited liability company was formed with a capital of £30,000, the whole of which has been paid up.

It is unnecessary nere to say more of the process of manufacture than that the raw material consists of cotten waste, which, after being carefully cleansed, is charged by saturation and other means with the explosive compounds which constitute its force. After being dried its packed up and placed of Friday last. Unfortunately, the results of

cleansed, is charged by saturation and other means with the explosive compounds which constitute its force. After being dried it is packed up and placed in magazines until a shall be sent out for service. Considerable quantities are employed in blasting mines; cartridges or charges are made for sporting purposes; and for some time past this firm, which is the only one in England engaged in the manufacture, has supplied large consignments to the order of the War Office for the charging of torpedoes. From this fact, as well as from the known properties of the compound, its superior force as an explosive agent may be interred.

of the war Once for the charging of torpedoes, from this fact, as well as from the known properties of the compound, its superior force as an explosive agent may be interred.

Early in the afternoon of the day mentioned all the hands, except those who were absent through sickness or on leave, had returned from their indiday meal. The weather was intensely hot, and the sun's rays were beating down on the flat plain of the gun cotton factory. At ten minutes past two three cremendous reports, succeeding each other so quickly as to seem almost one, rent the air; while at the same moment a terrific concussion shock every house in the town, broke in windows and noors, tore off roots and sent panties, bricks, wood and glass into the roems and into the streets with one general and universal crash. In one house a crystal chandeller was riven from its holding and broken into fragments; in another house valuable chima and family relies were dashed from the sideboard; in a third, where preparations were being made for a dinner party, a large quantity of glass was destroyed. In the same house, carlously enough, the wine cellar door was forced open, mirrors were fractured, furniture broken; and, in many cases, where the sashes as well as the panes were burlet right through the room, the limates were where the sashes as well as the panes were the sashes as well as the panes were thought through the room, the inmates were wounded or had marvellously narrow es To those who had husbands, fathers or chil capes. To those who had husbands, lathers or children employed at the factory, that learful roll of smoke, and the suffocating gases that poisoned the air, told a dreadful tale. Hurrying down toward the works they came in view of what but a few minutes before had stood a compact model village, with its magazines and shods intact. Now all was changed into a burning ruin, enveloped in sulphureous rumes, its buildings utterly wrocked and destroyed. Sheds were blown down, workshops unroofed and dismantled, leaving the gaunt outlines of the machinery half obscured by the smoke from burning ratters. Bricks, states and from torn up, into shreds or broken were seen in heaps through an atmosphere tinck with dast and fire and nitrous gases. The sites of the three magazines were scooped out late deep hollows, and the carth was heaped up into black mounds. Not a vestige of the structures remained. Worse even than this scene, appaining though it was, were the cries of the wounded scattered over the six acres of rain, the terrified aspect of those who having been in the works had escaped with their lives, and the lamentations of those who were searching for their friends.

Notwithstanding that the flames had seized the

friends.

Notwithstanding that the flames had serzed the Notwithstanding that the flames had seized the runs of crying sheds and in spite of the imminent danger, the people set to work to get out the wounded, the dead and the dying. Chief among those was were thus engaged, setting a nonle, though, as it turned out, indiscreet example, were Mr. Edward Prenuce and William, his nephew, the chairman's son. Observing the clothes of a man Mr. Edward Prentice and William, his nephew, the chairman's son. Observing the clothers of a man among the broken masonry of the drying shed, these gendemen misled forward in order to get timed, rigning others to help them, and assuring them that there was no more danger. But write one of them was handing along a package of gun cotton it or some other material explodes, and blew them both to pieces—scarce even their shattered bones remain. People around were thrown down by the concussion, and it is feared that several who had excaped the larger explosion were killed by concussion, and it is feared that several who had escaped the larger explosion were killed by tals. The report was heard in the town. What was before a fright now became a panic. Whole families fled from their houses into the feids. It was known that there was still a fourth magazine, and from the direction of the wind and the terrible extent of the burning mass it seemed in the highest degree probable that this also would explode. Very great, therefore, was the danger to those who, though appalled by the two snocks and by the scene around them, did not shrink from the duties enjoined by humanity, but manfully exerted themselves to give succor where it was most needed. And with fifty persons writhing in agony, some of them half buried alive and others incapable of moving, and exposed to the deadly famines of infronts gas, there was much need for help. Almong those who were thrown down by the second explosion and Bignitly wounded was Mr. Trotman, the manager of the works. On recovering his feet, this gentleman again applied was Mr. Trotman, the manager of the works. On recovering his feet, this gentleman again applied himself to the task of rescuing the sufferers. In a long line of ruin, where the steam from the gas was the most overpowering, he heard moans, and, hastening along, at imminent risk to his own life, brought out living a man who but for his aid must in a lew minutes more have expired from suffocation. Inspirited by this example, a young man named Hewitz ventured along the same route. It would, however, oe impossible to chronicle all the deeds of heroism that were performed. Need we say that at such a crisis the medical probad escaped the larger explosion were knied by tals. The report was heard in the town.

moans, and, hastening along, at imminent risk to his own life, brought out living a man who but for his aid must in a lew minutes more have expired from suffocation. Insplicted by this example, a young man named Bewitt ventured along the same route. It would, nowever, oe impossible to chronicle all the deeds of heroism that were performed. Need we say that at such a crists the medical profession, as represented by the surgeons practising in the district, was, as it always is, ready and prompt with assistance? Dr. Spencer Freeman, of Stowmarket; Dr. Fearson, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Woodcock-Wells, who were early on the scene, were subsequently reinforced by the arrival of Messrs, G. G. Sampson, Bartlett, Sr., Bartlett, Jr., Drummond, and G. H. Moore, from Inswich, and Mr. Heck and Mr. Cooper, from Needham. By their direction the wounded were laid in rows on the railway banks, and their necessities attended to as well as circumstances would admit.

The majority were sent to their homes as soon as possible, others were sent to the Union Workhouse of to public houses, and a few who could bear the journey to I pswing Mospital. The remains of the dead, fearfmity charred and disigured, and in several cases dismembered, were taken to Mr. Boby's malting house. Mean while fire engines from Stowmarket, Needham and Comos arrived. Having thoroughly saturated the remaining magazine the engines played upon the burning plains, which at linat time presented one vast range of biazing on ordinary to the work of searching for the dead was continued, and by might twenty bothes, or perfusion so bodies, had been found. The excitement in the town was naturally very great, and it may not unreasonably be feared that very many persons will suffer from the snock and from the reaction that will follow on the snock and from the reaction that will follow on the snock and from the reaction that will follow on the snock and from the reaction that will follow on the snock and from the reaction that will follow on the snock and from the reaction th

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Accounts of the disposition of the army of Rou mania towards Prince Charles vary. By some it is reported that a military conspiracy has just been Mrs. Spefford's Personal and Historical Rem covered, the object of which was to bring about discovered, the object of which was to bring about the restoration of Prince Couza. In confirmation of this report it is represented that the only reason which induced Prince Charles to sanction the repudiation of their debts by the Legislative Chamber was his fear that the army were prepared for a general massacre of the Germans in the country. Another account represents he soldiery as rather well inclined to the reigning Priace.

A Converted International. What the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung calls "a converted social democrat" publishes in German paper the following declaration:-German paper the following deciaration:—
After having, since the year 1866, adheres to the socialist efforts of the so-called popular party, and agitated in its favor, I hereby deciare that I wholly break loose from this day forward, having discovered that its efforts are directed both against the subsistence of a regulated form of government, anomachical or republican, and the subsistence of the life of the family. While I warn all workingmen who love their families against giving their adhesion to this party or any longer holding by it, I am ready to give revelutions over the internal relations of this so-called popular party but I give to them as a preliminary the counsel to expend their weekly subscriptions on batter objects.

CHEMISTIAN AUGUSTUS BUSCHUER.

British Routine Imbecility. Under the heading "Can It Be True?" a persor writes to the Landon Standard to manire if Admiral Dacres, senior executive officer of the admiralty, really reprimended Captain Thrupp, of the Megæra for forwarding the complaint of her officers in regard to the wretched condition of that "motoriously unseaworthy and worn-out old tub." The question is addressed indirectly to the Admiral, who is requested not to shelter himself behind the fact that there is "no record" of his reprimand at the Admiralty. Mr. Reed, the chief constructor, complained that "no record" had been kept of its minutes of inspection, after he had condemned the "old tub" as unseaworthy several years ago. The Admiralty, of course, expects every sallor not only to be willing "to do his duty," but to go to see and even to the bottom without a murmur in any old sneit that can be started on a voyage, and that is about the sum and substance of the story. for forwarding the complaint of her officers in re

The Interview of the Emperors. The accounts which arrive of the interview be ween the two Emperors represent it to have been of the most cordial description. Francis Joseph appeared at Wels in the uniform of the Royal Prus sian Grenadier regiment of the Emperor Francis sian Grenadier regiment of the Emperor Francis, and when the Emperor of Germany arrived he stood in the strict military attitude—his hand to his hat—until his nucle had descended. Then the two Emperors hurried to each other, embraced and kissed each other several times and exchanged many warm shakes of the hand. During the journey to Ginunden the two Emperers remained alone. On their arrival at Ischl they were scarcely a moment apart. When the Emperor of Austria was not at the hotel of the Emperor of Germany was at the villa of the Emperor of Germany was at the villa of the Emperor of Austria. Altogether the intercourse of the two Emperors seems to have been of the most friendly character.

The Czar seems ready even to go out of his way to show his regard for Prussia. When returning from his tour to the German baths he passed through Warsaw. Here a review of troops was held, and at this review a large number of Prussian officers were invited to assist. These officers were received both by the Russian Emperor and the Russian officers with the greatest consideration. They were quartered at the Emperor's expense in the Orangeria Palace, an escort of German-speaking Russian officers attended to their wants and escorted them around the different places of interest in Poland's capital. At the review the Prussian officers had a place among the immediate surroundings of the Emperor, and alterwards a banquet was given to them, at which the greatest coordiality prevailed and toasts to the continuance of the friendship between the Emperors, and particularly between the solders of the two empires, were drank and drank again.

The Germans in France. "France must fulfil her engagements" or the de parture of the troops will not continue. The semi-

official Provincial Correspondence says: -The execution of the Treaty of Peace of Frankfort does not make that rapid and regular progress which was hoped for with all the greater confidence from the fact that Germany had conscientiously fulfilled all her obligations, and had conformed, as far as possible, to the wishes of the French government. The latter desires that the Germans should haston to evacuate French territory in consideration of offers for the payment of the indemnity, and that the date fixed for the execution of the treaty should be shortened. It must, however, be ascertained whether the profiered modes of payment are worthy of complete confidence. A satisfactory settlement of the Frankfort negotiations as speedily as possible is argently necessary. So soon as people in France cease their system of provocation, which endangers the continuance of peace, the evacuation of French government fulfils its obligations. As it has offered to pay the third half militard very shortly, arrangements have been made to continue the evacuation of territory. should that offer be carried out, and moreover the Second and Twenty-second divisions are notified of the probability of their evacuating the forts and returning home. Of course this must be preceded by the fulfilment by France of her engagagements.

The flevolt in Albania. The execution of the Treaty of Peace of Frankfort

The Revolt in Albania. The Vienna correspondent of the Harald, writing

The last mail from Albania brings us alarming news from Soutari in the shape of a letter from that city, published in the Osservatore, of Trieste, stating that an armed revolt had broken out against the government. The bazaar, or market, has been government. The bazaar, or market, has been closed for several days, but it is doubtful if any greater harm than that will come of this affair, which may be summed up in two words—nameiv, that the people want the Governor, Ismail Pacaa,

removed.

It should be understood that revolts of this kind are of frequent occurrence in Albania, and always end by a compromise, by virtue of which things remain pretty much in stain quo, The revolted parties are invariably Mohammedans, the Christians never taking any part, and the slightest innovation by the Governor is sufficient to create one of those commotions dignified by the name of revolt, and frequently magnified into andue importance by those who do not understand the thing. For the sake of peace the Governor is generally found to be in the wrong and removed, and it is probable that in the present instance ismail facha wil. 30 the way of other innovators, to be followed by another, who in his turn will be tripped up. The secret of the invariable success of the revolters is in the fact that they rely on the aid of the Montenegrins, who are only too delighted to pitch in if called upon in the hope of getting a cittle plander.

The King, who has been at a German watering place, has been recalled by his Ministers, the Queen, who is at Corfu, adding to the weight of their message by telegraphing to him to hurry home. But the trouble in Albania is the last and least among the causes of this recall. In the first place the Greeks do not like to see their King spend too much of his time in Germany. Though a Daue he is, like his predecessor, very German in feeling and tendency—a disposition which the Greeks do not like. In the next place a difficulty between the government and an Italian company engaged in working the mines of Laurum threatens to become serious. removed.

It should be understood that revolts of this kind

Count Habenwart and the Czechs.

For the last few weeks the Vienna papers have been daily filled with accounts of the negotiations at present going on between the government of Cis-Leithan Austria and the leaders of the Czech party. The reports given of those transactions vary accord ing to the political hue of the different lournals. By some Count Hobenwart is said to have succeeded in bringing over the malcontents; by others he is represented to have completely failed. What the nature of the compromise proposed by Count Hobenwart to the nationalities is we cannot, of course, exactly know, but we have at our nands a very good means of forming a fair guess. A remarkable pamphlet, entitled "The Austrian Constitutional Party and the Hobenwart Ministry," has just been published. In the opinion of nearly every Austrian and German paper the pamphlet comes from an official source. Many think that it is the composition of Count Hobenwart himself. It is well written, and a tone of moderation pervades every page, which has gained for it a favorable reception, even from those who most obsterly oppose Count Hobenwart's general policy. The position which the pamphlet endeavors to establish is that the status quo is impossible, and that the constitutional party has no policy but the maintenance of the status quo. The nationalness, the writer says, are fully determined on obtaining certain concessions. Prague will not be governed from Vienna, Gallicia by Cis-Leithan Austria. Year succeeds year without bringing any change in the attitude of those nationalities. They will not effect members to our Reichsrak: they some Count Hohenwart is said to have succeeded in on obtaining certain concessions. Prague will not be governed from Vienna, Gallicia by dis-Leithan Austria. Year succeeds year without bringing any change in the attitude of those nationalities. They will not efect members to our Reichstath; they observe a policy of abstention; legislation is at a dead lock, and the whole country in a state of uncasiness and uncertainty. Must this go on? Must it go on until men's passions have been so aroused that either a violent solution of the question will be sought, or the different races under Austrian rule will have, by their irreconcilable hate, rendered the holding together of the empire impossible?

"We," says Count Hohenwart (if he is the writer), "propose to avoid such a catastrophe by timely reforms. We will give a little now that we may not have to give too much hereafter."

The Ozech papers are far inore disposed to treat the proposals of this pampulet with harsiness than the constitutionalists; for its moderation does not recommend it to a party which has so long demanded concessions far greater than any Count Honenwart is between two stools—too extreme for the Germans, too moderate for the Siaves; and it is not unlikely that his ministry, like so many others, will fail in the difficult task of reconciling the conflicting claims and interests of the different races in the Austrian empire.

LITERATURE.

CRITICISMS OF NEW BOOKS

New England Legends. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. With illustrations. Boston: James R. Spofford, Wit Osgood & Co.

A dozen years ago Miss Harriett Prescott sprung nto a sudden fame as the author of "The Amber Gods" in the Atlantic Monthly. Young people, and, indeed elderly people, too, for that matter, were not quite sure what the story was all about; but there were in it such richness and beauty of language, and such wealth of imagination that it could not fall to captivate all readers into whose hands it chanced to fall Its author was evidently a word painter of the great est power; one whose thoughts were a living firel and whose studies acquired a glow from the brilliancy of her delineations. The promise which the young girl gave of her talents has been in no way disappointed. We could not find better evidence of this anywhere than in her "New England Legends." The stories which she recites are in the main far from being new. The towns of which she discourses-Charlestown, Salem. Newburyport, Dover and Portsmouth-are not in themselves very remarkable. The legends which can be told of New York. Pennsylvania and Maryland are in many respects even more strixing. But those have never been told as these are recited by Mrs. Spofford. We recognize the hand of the artist in every line. We see the colorings of genius in every shade of her pictures. They are alive with an interest which few pens can impart to these twice-told tales of New England history. As an example of all this we have only to point o her "True Account of Captain Kidd." The story

is not long, but the narrative is as sparkling as the

pebbly bottom of a mountain stream. Much of the

old romance about the man and his treasure is swept away. Captain Kidd never landed north of Block Island, and all of his gains were known and acter. "Previous to the two last years of his life he was esteemed a good citizen, and as horrest a sea captain as ever sailed out of New York, and in the Surrogate's office is still preserved his marriage certificate that classifies him as a gentleman." account of his trial is graphic in the extreme, and the story of the adventures which led to it exceedingly interesting. The King had determined to rid the American seas of pirates, and to that end appointed the Earl of Bellamont Governor of New York and New England. Robert Livingston being then in London, introduced to him William Kidd "as a person who had gained some fame in engagements with the French, a man of honor and intrepidity and one who, knowing the haunts of the pirates, was very fit to command the expedition against them, which Bellamont and others was forming." The "others" were the Earl of Romney, the Lord Chancellor Somers, the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Shrews bury and Sir Edward Harrison. Even the King entered into the scheme very heartly and was to have one-tenth of the profits. There can be no doubt that the whole design was only a piratical adventure undertaken by these noble lords and gentlemen, and that Kidd was a mere tool in their hands. And Kidd was even averse to the plan, but was forced into it by the threats of these royal and half royal fellows that his own ship should be taker away from him unless he acceded to their wishes Believing he had the support of the government in whatever he might undertake he construed his instructions liberally and was brought to trial at the Old Bailey in 1701, on a charge of piracy and murder. He had counted on the protection of Bellamont and his friends, but, compromising them too far, they hanged him to save themselves. The trial itself was not only i mockery-it was an outrage. When Kidd desired to have counsel assigned him Sir Salathiel Lovell wonderingly asked him, "What would you have counse for " and, though the right was finally accorded him, he received a defender who was dumb in the presence of his judges. But Mrs. Spofford says, "It being determined to hang him at all odds, the lawyers were given hints, the witnesses were broweaten and the jury were instructed, after tealous iteration, to bring him in guitty." And it may be of interest to the seekers after Kidd's treasure to know that all his gains, in gotten at the best, have gone to well the revenues of the English kingdom. As an example of Mrs. Spofford's style and Captain Kidd's "goodness" we print the following exhibit-(A,

page 2):—

The American seas being greatly troubled by pirates, early in 1686 the King summoned the Earl of Bellomout before him, and told him that, having come to the determination to put an ead to the increasing piratical tendencies of his colonies, be had chosen him as the most suitable person to be messed with the government of New York and New England. The Earl at once sets bout derising the readlest means for the execution of the King's purpose, and bother Lungston, channing then to be in London, and before acquisited with the Earl, introduced bim to William Kild, who, having left his write and children in New York, was also then in London, as a person who had secured some fame in engagements

chancing then to be in London, and being acquisited with the Earl, introduced him to William Kidd, who, having left his wife and children in New York, was also then in London, as a person who had accured some fame in engagements with the French, a man of honor and introplidity, and one who, knowing the haust of the priates, was rery dit to command the especiation against them which Bellomont and others were planning. Livingston became Kidd's surety, a kindness that the latter always remembered, as he threatened, onlist return two years afterward, to sell his sloop and indemnify Livingston out of the proceeds of Bellomont did not surrender the bond.

It was at first proposed that Kidd should have a British frigate, but hardly daring to give him that—which hesitation in itself indicates how far the great lords were really impelicated in his transactions—a ship was purchased for £6,000, Kidd and Lavingston oeing at one-fifth of the expense, and the rest being borne by the Earis of Bellomont and Romner, the Lord Chancellor Somers, the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Shrewsbury and Sir Edward Harrison, and they agreed to give the King, who entered into it very heartily, a tenti of the profits of the affair. Kidd was somewhat averse to the plan, and seriously demurred, k is believed, but was threatened by the men of power that his own ship should be detained and taken from him if he paraisted, and accordingly he yielded, and in 1856 was requirally commissioned under two separate parchments, one to cruise against the pirates of the Admiral and the formation of the Admiral and the other—an extraordinary one, but shaued under the Great Seal—empowering him to proceed against the pirates of the American seas, and revelly given for the purpose of authorizing him to dispose of ston property as he might capture. He had orders to render his accounts to the Earl of Edlomont, remotely and securely in New England; and the Arestoner Galley, a private armned ship of thirty gins and eighty men, was brought to the busy in the Nore at

are the trials of the Salem witches. That history is a dark and bloody tale, the judicial murders, according to the narrative before us, being the results of the ambition and artfulness of a reckless Salem parson. The testimony of a few half-crazed girls led many innocent people to the scaffold, and when one of these who had been accused by these infatuated children was acquitted by the jury "they were reprimanded by the Chief Justice and remanded to confinement till they brought in a verdict of guilty." But the bubble burst at last. Old Giles Corey, a man of eighty years of age, who had himself as sisted in some of the persecutions, was accused o the crime. When brought to trial he refused plead, and submitted to the old-fashioned sentence peine force et dure, and from that moment never uttered a syllable. And the old man died of starvation, suffering to its fullest all the rigors of tha dreadful punishment. It was the last of Salem witchcraft, and the young creatures whose accusa tions brought so many persons to the scaffold were allowed to come out of their contortions unregarded, and, with one or two exceptions, when they grew into womanhood they led openly shame less lives.

The story of the destruction of the Ursuline Con vention Mount Benedict, in Charlestown, in the year 1834, is another of those tales of New England fan atteism which can never be forgotten. Mrs. Spof ford tells it with proper indignation, but we doubt if her own conclusion that such an event cannot occur again be quite correct. It was only another phase of the Salem witchcraft horrors, and the one is about

as disgraceful as the other.

If almost any other person had written this book of Mrs. Spofford's it would not be worth the paper upon which it is printed. Even her publishers seemed to doubt the value of her work, and they have given us a very uncouth specimen of book

making. But she treated her subjects as no one else could treat them, and managed to infuse into the eliest of stories the life of her own genius Every page sparkles. Almost every sentence is in itself a gem. Captain Kidd acquires a maniiness which was never before accorded him. Old Giles Corey is shown as a man of marked traits. The Wentworths are touched with such gentie and delicate art that they possess an interest it would be impossible to accord to "Long John"-"the Hon. John Wentworth, of limnis," Mrs. Spofford calls him. The "Legends of New England" is just such book as one would care to have at hand for an idle hour, and almost any sentence picked out at ran tom will sufficiently engage the attention to compel the perusal of a page. This is a rare merit and fully justifies the collection into a volume of these sketches, so full of personal and historical reminiscences of the old-fashioned New England towns on the Eastern Rallway.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: ITS OFFICERS AND THERE DUTIES. By Ransom H. Gillet. New York: Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co. 1871. 12mo., pp.

The object of this book-by an ex-member of Congress from this State, who has also been Register and Solicitor of the Treasury Departmentis to furnish a plain manual of inforto the citizen as to the sub-divisions of the general government in all its departments. Such a book was much needed, as little is to be found in print respecting the organization of the great and intricate departments at Washington, and people having business there are frequently at a disadvantage from the want of a few lines of guidance, which, known beforeband, would save them much trouble and loss of time by inquiry. In reference to the duties and divisions of in various branches of the civil service the work has the advantage of having been compiled by one who has had practical experience as an officer in a department, and is, pernaps, in the main correct though far from being as full and explicit as desirable in the information conveyed. We note with regret as well as surprise that the author has content ed himself with copying from old statutes or docuwhich should have been verified either by a visit o investigation to Washington or by letters of inquiry This simple course would have spared the work the discredit of diffusing and perpetuating erroneous statements. Nearly the whole statement, for example, of the salaries reported as paid to officers under the government is an anachronism. On page 286 we are informed of the creation of a "department of education," by act of March 2, 1867, with a commissioner whose salary

It is now more than two years since this so called "department" was reduced to a bureau by Congress, and the salary cut down to \$3,000. We are told on page 383 that the salary of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court is \$6,000. Mr. Gillet. although a lawyer, appears to be unaware that these salaries were, many months since, increased to \$3,000 each. On page 127 the author informs us that it is the duty of the Chaplain of the House of Representatives to conduct religious services in the Hous every other Sunday. "In practice the Senate Chanlain attends on the intervening Sunday and performs the like services." Mr. Gillet's information would doubtless have been correct had he printed it when himself a member of Congress; but it is well known to all who have been recently in Washington during the sittings of Congress that there have been no Sunday services by the chaptains of Congress, in either House or Senate, for many years past. On page 142, in stating the functions and privileges of the President of the United States, Mr. Gillet tells us that "under a statute he employs private secretary and a steward at the public expense." A brief consultation of any of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bilis for several years past would have shown that the President employs several secretaries and a shorthand writer at the public expense, "under a statute." The salaries of nearly all the officers of Congress are greatly understated, having been increased three or four years ago from the figures given in Mr. Gillet's work. The table of successive heads of departments, with the dates of their appointment to office, from the foundation of the government, is quite valuable, and would be still more so had the compiler taken the trouble to ascertain and print the dates of appointment of Secretaries Boutwell, Rawlings, Belknap and Robeson.

BERIND THE BARS. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Lee, Suspard & Dillingham. 1871. 16mo., pp. 356. This is an anonymous and a melancholy book. In

it are opened with great force and occasional eloquence of style the sad and difficult problems of the actual and the proper treatment of the insane. It is not, as might be interred from the title, a continuous parrative of individual experience, though the editor seems to imply in the preface that it was all written by one who has been an actual patient in an asylum. This we take leave to doubt. rather a series of searching criticisms upon methods of treating mental aberration. The drift of the work may be inferred from the following definition given by the author:—"In an asylum—a place where insanity is made." Many vigorous protests against the system of mechanical restraint which even yet dis-graces these institutions are found scattered through his pages and duly enforced by practical fliustrations. The author lays down the axiom. "Let mistakes be made rather than moral restraint shall be effected by physical means." Here is one of the writer's illustrations, drawn from the history of George the Third of England:-

of George the Third of England;—
Royalty, we know, was not exempt from the harshest usage. Mr. Massey, in his history of England, gives the reader a would picture of the unroyal and barbaric treatment of the sovereign, in 1783, when Dr. Warren pronounced him a settled lunatic. The King was moved by the spirit which possessed him to talk unceasingly; he is said to have taken at one time for nineteen hours consecutively, but yet he was not violent. Notwithstanding this, he was forced into the straight waistood, deprived of the sight of his family and refused the common use of a knife and fork. But Dr. Willis freed him from this annecessary bondage, allowed him to use a knife and fork, adding "to this favor the point hope that he snould have the honor of dining with His Majesty, and even offered him a razor to shave himself with. He was then permitted to see his queen and the princesses. offered him a razor to shave himself with. He was then permitted to see his queen and the princesses. Although the court physicians were struck with ter-or at these innovations of the prescribed system, happily for its encouragement the King in a few weeks regained his reason. Assuredly this was a royal road to reform, and should have opened many paths for emulation."

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By John S. C. Abbott, With illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Syo., pp. 584. This is one of Parson Abbott's industrious but not

always trustworthy compilations of history. The style of historical parrative most affected by this writer is illustrated in the very first line of the preface to the present work, in which he tells of "the wild and woundrous events of the past." For the staple of the volume, the facts on which the narrative is based. Mr. Abbott is chiefly indebted to the great work of Carlyle, which is a monument of his acknowledged in the preface, as well as in numer-ous foot notes. The narrative of Frederick's extra ordinary life and campaigns is one of absorbing interest, which no deficiency of treatment could avail to render wholly uninteresting. Of the character of the great Prussian Emperor Mr. Abbott is an unsafe and prejudiced judge. More than once in the volume before us he cans him an atnesst. Frederick was no Christian, as all the world knows, and had a hearty contempt for priests and seemly violence. But he was no atheist. He believed in God, as his published works abundantly show, and, it might be added, was about all he did believe in. As Cariyle writes on this point; - "Athe ism, truty, he never could abide: to him, as to all of us, it was flatly inconceivable that intellect, moral emotion, could have been put into him by an entity that had none of its own. But there, pretty much, his theism seems to nave stopped." elegantly printed throughout, but the numerous illustrations have a very wooden look, which is, perhaps, largely owing to their German subjects.

THE LIPE THAT NOW IS .- Sermons by Robert Coll-yer. Boston: Horace B. Fuller, 1871. 1dmo, pp

The English-American blacksmith who now forges religious thunderboits in a Chicago pulpit gives the world a fresh volume of his discourses under this appropriate title. The book is strikingly characteristic of the man-plain, earnest and downright in style, devout and fervent in apirit, and full of prac-

tical sense and thought. A single passage will characterize this performance better than acres of

commentary:—
Oh, triends! we read these new lives of Christ that are pouring from the press. We are fascinated by Renan and bewildered by Strauss. We get a gimpse of this presence in "Ecce Homo," touch the hem of His garments in Schenkel, and almost see Him as He was in Furness; and think how glad we should have been to be near Him, in His very living presence; to be one of the twelve, and hear His voice, and touch His hand, and be healed by His power and lifted by His sprit to God.

We cannot read the life of Christ so as to understand it until we enter into its spirit any more than Jefferson Davis can understand the life of Abraham Lincom. Loyalty to Christ's spirit and work is the best commentary, and the only one that can make Christ altogether clear to us. Go about the Father's business as He did. Send His Gospel far and wide; be ye saviors in your degree; take Christ into your hearts, and then there wil be very little trouble about Him in your minds. But, then, never forget that if He is the vine God is the sun.

ART MATTERS.

De Haas' "Wreckers" and "A Fishing Scene"

in the Bogardus Gallery. It is to be regretted that artists possessed of certain power will yet condescend to minister to the diseased taste of that portion of the public which is nothing if not sensational. Seeking after sensation, whether in literature the drama or in art, is the vice of the period which threatens to corrupt not alone our manners, but our hearts, and render us indifferent to

THE GENTLER TOUCHES OF NATURE. in which dwell the highest and purest influence for good over the spirit of man. Whatever tends to reaken this elevated sympathy with the higher and more refined feelings of our nature is opposed to the true end and aim of art, and should avoided by all who have its interest at heart.

These reflections were suggested to us by one of Mr. De Haas' late works, "The Wreckers," at present on exhibition in the Bogardus Gallery. The scene is laid on the coast of Long Island, and represents a ship stranded, the waves breaking over her side and stern. The first thing that strikes us is the incongruity of the incidents and the title of the picture. Our notion of "wreckers" is strongly connected with DARK, STORMY NIGHTS

and the exhibition of false lights to tempt the unwary mariner to his doom. Then the class of men who engage in wrecking are popularly supposed to combine all the villanous traits of the smuggler and the pirate, without any of the bold qualities that relieve if they do not redeem, the characters of these two classes of evil doers. We are, therefore, somewhat surprised to discover the group of men on the beach engaged in the nobic work of endeavoring to save the crew; for such we esteem to be the object of establishing the line between the shore and the ship. The presence, also, of a lady and gentleman, who are SITTING COOLLY ON THE STRAND

in the foreground, has certainly nothing in common with the idea of a wreck; and, for the sake of our common human nature, we hope that there are not two people in America who could sit so unconcernediy by while a number of their fellow beings were in momentary danger of death. However, we do not wish to lay too much stress on the shortcomings of dramatic power in the figures, as the artist evidently intended them only as accessories, and meant to tell his story in the angry waves and THREATENING, LURID CLOUDS

that fill up the background. He has, no doubt, produced a striking picture, but it is at the sacrifice of what makes a picture really valuable-truth to nature and harmony of tone and composition. The sun is going down and is hid benind a mass

of clouds, through which a luminous light is breaking, and, falling along the shore line, bathes the white foam dashed on the strand by the waves, in a MINGLING WITH THE SILVERY SPRAY.

produces infinite variety of color. This effect, though perhaps not bad in itself, we confess in all our seaside experience never to have seen anything in nature like it, seems to us out of keeping with the scene, and only introduced as a kind of timelight effect for the purpose of contrast. A similar want of fitness is exhibited in the selection of a clear, grayish-blue sky, tinged with a faint yellow light, while the mass of the clouds in the backdark gray patch of lower cloud that, separated from the heavy masses, floats away into space, A GOLDEN AMUER TINGE

is breaking and gives us a real cloud effect, for it requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive this luminous cloud saiting across the sky, The main effect is sought in the mass of cloud-yellow, white and gray-from behind which bursts the flood of sunlight. The cloud forms are well painted, but the light and dark effects are too sudden, and by their

WANT OF HARMONY destroy all tone in the picture. Nor is there any ex-

planation why the storm sky of the background plains to us that, though past, the storm has been. In the cloud painting the artist has given us a beautiful piece of purple sky, rich in color and well in form, which is

The effect of the purple light over the dark headland in the background is also very pretty; but, unfortunately, none of the picture will bear too close inspection. It is very much to be regretted that the arust allowed this painting to leave his easel in its present crade state, for there are not wanting in the picture itself indications that he could do much better; and if there were not internal proof of better things a quiet fishing scene in the same gallery, which we will notice in a few days, would convince the most sceptical that the

VERY GLARING FAULTS

in "The Wreckers" are due not so much to want o power as to over straining after effect, and hasty execution. The cloud drawing in this work is far above the average in American art, and display

power as to over straining after effect, and hasty execution. The cloud drawing in this work is far above the average in American art, and displays some attention to the weak point of most paintings. Indeed, by separating the different effects and looking at them singly, without reference to the general composition, we could find MUCH TO ADMIRE:
but taken together the want of harmony in the colors, as well as their too strong and studen contrast, destroys the good qualities of the parts and creates an unpleasant impression on the eye.

Am marking the points in this work which impressed us most vivially we naturally turned to where the burst of white light from behind the clouds irresistivly attracts the eye and draws off attention from what after all should be the main interest of the picture—to wit, the ship and the sea. We confess the artist has almost succeeded in making us lorget that his painting is a sea picture, and we half expect some comp de theire, which will replace the ship and sea and give place to

ALME-LIGHT GODDESS

strolling melodramatically on the sea shore in that flood of golden light which seems so inappropriate in the terrible circumstances of a wreck. A great painter would have surrounded the scene with gloom, and the only light effects he would have given us would have been the larid lightining floam, and the only light effects he would have given us would have been the larid lightining flashes.

To any one who has left his heart sink and the sentiment of littleness and impotence creep over him in presence of the immense, majestic billows, crowled with leagues of white, dazzing spray, that in storm roll on in seemingly resistless strength, the weak, bodliess waves of Mr. De Haas' picture are a poor representation of an angry sea. On the right the waves are dark and threatening, but wanting in grandeur and majesty, when the sea is deeply agnited the waves.

ROLL IN HEAVY, SWELLING MASSES, with the spray dancing on the top, but always carrying with them the impression of force and irresist

"THE FISHING SCENE." "THE FISHING SCENE."

In the same gallery there is a assing scene, painted by Mr. De Haas, which offers the strongest contrast of style to the "Wreckers." While one is sensational and full of sudden effects, the other is peaceful and caim, with an atmosphere of cool tranquility

mat makes one wish to be away from the suitry town enjoying the refreshing sea breezes. The scene is laid oil the coast, with a fishing smack rid-ing steadily at anchor, while some of the crew are

busily engaged in a small boat,

In the distance we see a small smack, under saft, near the coast. The right background is occupied by a dark headland. Nothing could be more transuil than the scene, and yet the waters are by no means still, but seem to be rishing and swelling with the gentle dignity of their playful mood. The colors of the painting are very fresh, but the tone of the picture is good. A very pleasing effect has been produced by the bright white light on the horizon, which, though somewhat too strong to our minds, metts gradually away and winders gradually away and winders gradually away and smaller quantity of light on the horizon it strikes us that the effect would have been much improved. Outside the influence of this stream of white light falling down the centre of the picture the waves are the fact and are too much tanged with faint purple shadows. The water would have been improved by the presence of more green and blue. The waves in the foreground are in shadow except where

where

THE STREAM OF SILVERY LIGHT

proceeding from the horizon falls upon them. In
the water painting the artist has been very successful just where the boatmen are laying down the nets
and has excellently rendered the motion of the
waves as well as the transpurent properties of the
waves as well as the transpurent properties of the
waves A cool gray sky, with here and there small
specks of the eternal blue of the upper regions harmonizes with the quiet scene, and the wnite and
gray clouds that

gray clouds that

FLOAT IN EROSEN MASSES ACROSS THE SET

Seemed charged with light showers, but have not as
yet made up their minds whether or not they
shall weep down fertilizing tears. The cloud painting, though wanting in form, conveys to the miled
the idea of a real sky, and looking at this picture we
feel that there is such a thing as an atmosphere,
though in this respect the work might have been
improved. The tone of the "dishing seene" is quite
refreshing, and confirms us in our already expressed opinion, that Mr. De Haas can paint well if
only he will take sufficient trouble.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

General Ignation, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, has left his post for St. Petersburg. -General Sickles, United States Minister to Madrid, is at present in Paris, on a short leave of absence.

-The letter of the Empress Eugénie, which first appeared in the HERALD, was addressed to the Duchess de Monchy.

-Count Antonelli, brother of the Cardinal, passed through Paris on his way to London, where he arrived a few days ago.

—The Antonelli whose arrival at Florence has caused such a flutter among newspapers is only the father of His Eminence the Cardinal.

--General Faidherbe has been sent by the French government to Switzerland to study the military organization of that country.

— The King and Queen of Denmark will accompany their son—the King of Greece—on his return to Athens, and spend the winter there.

—The Queen of the Belgians arrived at Pesth, Rungary, on August 5. She was received by the Archduke Joseph and the Governor of the city.

—M. Thiors, it is confidently asserted, contemplates a visit to Prince Bismarck at an early day. The precise object of the coming interview does no — Madame la Maréchale Bazaine, it is stated, went to Brussels to ask an audience of the Count de Chamberd, and after three attempts and as many distinct refusals gave up the attempt.

General Cordova, the new Spanish Minister for War, is said to be busily engaged in the equipment of a body of 5,000 men, who are to be sent out against the Insurgents in Cuba as soon as possible.

—Count Bray's post in the Bavarian Ministry is still malified, and the ministerial crisis shows no sign of avalement. The coatest between the liberals and the ultramontanes in Bavaria is daily growing —The Prince of the Asturias, son of Queen Isa-bella, was lately betroined to Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpeaster, at the chateau of Mon-desne, in France, in the presence of Queen Isabella and her mother, Queen Christina of Spain.

—The Baron de Rubeck, Austrian Minister to Florence, in order to avoid going to Home has asked to be relieved and appointed to another post. His successor at Florence will be, it is said, Count Whitzithem, of Saxon origin and a Protestant, who formerly represented Austria at Brussels.

formerly represented Austria at Brussels.

—The Archbishops who have petitioned the Assembly, in their own name and that of their suffragans, on behalf of the Pope, are nine in number—namely. Tours, Toulouse, Auch, Chambery, Rennes, Sens, Alx, Bourges and bordeaux. The Archbishops of Reims and Avigoon have addressed themselves privately to M. Thiers

—King Victor Emmanuel is now on a sporting excursion in the hounnains of Aosta. He has even gone beyond Valsavaranche to chase the wild goat. He and his followers are encamped in tents in those high regions. The royal party, says the Raila, has been exposed to the severest coid, and could enjoy, in the middle of July, the spectacle of a heavy snow storm. The King has killed quite a number of animals. animals.

animals.

—M. Fouyer Quertier, states the France, has made arrangements with the Bank of France for the payment of a third five handred millions to Frussia. This would immediately relieve the departments of the Gise, Seine et Gise, Seine et Marne, Seine and the forts around Paris from Prussian occupation. The evacuation of the above places will be entirely enected by about August 25. The German troops bow in those departments will be concentrated in the portions of Aisace and Loraine retained by France.

—Cosma Couremenos, the famous Greek pra-and, notorious for his numberless crimes, committed both in Turkey and in Greece, was some time age apprehended by the fieldenic authorities at Vonitza, when brought before a Cour d'Assisses ad the charges were clearly established against blim, but charges were clearly established against blim, but the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, on the ground that the crimes tais man committed in Greece were explated by a meritorious act of his in Turkey—that of slaying three Mussulmans at Poli-castro, in Crete. The Heilenic anthorities, indig-nant at the monstrous indulgence thus shown to cosma Courremence, nave refused to set him at lib-erry, and intend submitting aim to another trial upon other charges.

A RACE OF CANADIAN GIANTS.

Mading of Lost Cities.

A most stagular "find" was that in Cayuga, Canada West, last Wednesday. In diagring on the farm of Daniel Fredenburg, in that township, the workmen found, about five feet below the surface, a put filed with gigantic human skeletons, judged to be at least two hundred in number. The skeletons are those of men of gigantic stature, some of them measuring less than seven feet. Some of the mines suring less than seven feet. Some of the thigh bones were found to be at least half a foot longer than those at present known, and one of the skniis, being examined, completely covered the head of an ordinary person. They were piled in regular layers, each skeleton having a string of beads around the neck and some of them having pipes of stone in their jaws. A number of stone axes and other impendents of the same material were found in this charnel house. A correspondent of the Toronto Triegraph thinks that the site of the farm where the romains were found was the site of a lost city. He says:—

At various times within the past year the remains

charned house. A correspondent of the Toronte Tragraph thinks that the site of the farm where the remains were found was the site of a lost city. He says:—

At various times within the past year the remains of much houses with their cammers had been found; and there are dozens of pits of a similar kind to that just uncartned, though much smaller, in the place which has been discovered before, though the fact has not been made public hithorto. The remains of a black-mith's shop containing two tons of charcoal and various implements were turned up a few months ago. The farm, whigh consists of 150 acres, has been cultivated for nearly a century, and was covered with a thick growth of pine, so that it must have been ages ago since the remains were deposited, there. The skulis of the skeletons are of an enormous size and of all manner of shapes, about half as large again as are now to be seen. The ceth in most of them are still in an almost perfect state of preservation, though they soon fall out when exposed to the air. It is supposed that there is gold or silver in tarre quantities to be found in the premises, as mineral rods have invariably, when tested, pointed to a certain spot and a few yards from where the last batch of these skeletons were found, directly under the apple tree. Some large shells, supposed to have been used for holding water, which were also found in the pix, were almost petrified. There is no doubt that were there a scheme of exploration carried on thoroughly the result would be highly interesting. A good deal of excitement exists in the neighbornood, and many visitors call at the farm daily. The skulls and bories of the giants are fast disappearing, being taken away by curiosity numiers. It is the intention of Mr. Fredenburg to cover the pit up very soon. The pit is ghastly in the extreme. The farm is skirted on the borta by the Grand River. The pit is close to the banks, but marks are there to show where the gold or silver treasure is supposed to be under. From the appearance of the skulls

prove this idea.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—Richard Brazier, aged seventy-eight, thed in this city on Weinesday hast at eleven P. M. Mr. Brazier enlisted in the British army in 1809, serving in the same ten years, being in the command both of Moore and Weilington, and travelling extensively in Spain and Portugal while a soldier. He took part in a number of battles, the most prominent of which were Vittoria, Salamanca, Touleuse, Paumetuna and Waterloo. He enlisted in the Mormon battallon in 1846, and with them took part in the Mexican war. On the 16th of July, 1847, he received an honorable discharge from the United States Army, soon after obtaining a pension from the government, which he enjoyed in this Territory for more than twenty vegrs.—Salt Lake Tribuna. Juniet 19.